

TOMBSTONE PROSPECTOR

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— BY —

S. C. BAGG, Editor and Proprietor.

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CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

COL. HERRING's determination to collect the money from the bondsmen of "little Steve" which that individual stole from the territory is a most commendable one. It does not follow that because Postmaster General Wannamaker supplies the uniforms for the ten thousand mail carriers, or because Steve Elkins is going into the cabinet, that Fred Smith or "Little Steve" should rob the people of Arizona with impunity.

THE papers of Phenix protest strongly and justly against the giving of the publication of the statehood literature to the job office in Phenix when newspapers are entitled to such work, everything else being equal. All public printing should find its way into a newspaper office, especially in a new country where the majority of papers put one hundred dollars into the community where they take a dollar out. A job office works solely for the benefit of its proprietor. A newspaper works for the benefit of the community. There should be no question of which office should receive the public patronage.

THE unfortunate affair which is leading this government into a quarrel with a sister republic of America should have been averted. It could have been, had not the United States from the start fought the congressionalists who were afterwards victorious. We assisted a would be dictator, to attempt the destruction of a struggling people to maintain a government like our own. Our minister to Chili gave our government to understand that Balmaceda would be victorious, and a weak administration with all the power at its command, helped to prolong the struggle. If Egan had been promptly recalled, for his perfidy, the present trouble would have been averted. Harrison wants another term in the White House, but if he imagines that he can ride in on the body of one dead sailor in Chili, he will find that such a "brilliant" entrance does not await him. This view of the situation will be shared in by Arizonians in general and in this section of it particularly, where hundreds of our best men have been murdered by government warde, and our protests treated with contempt. A little protection, for Americans at home would be in better taste than goading an already excited people to acts of violence against our flag.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had Jung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRILLS, Jr., Cayuga, Illinois Co., Miss.

A CLEVER SCHEMER.

How a Bright Chorus Girl Got the Better of Her Lazy Husband.

It was a little and comely chorus girl who was talking, says the New York Journal. "Shoemakers are mean men," said she. "My husband is a shoemaker, but he doesn't work much. Not he! As long as I turn in twelve dollars a week to help feed and clothe the babies he's willing to come up on Saturday night with a miserable three dollars, or less, as his share. Why, he won't even mend my shoes for me. No, I was six months trying to get him to fix the soles of the only two pair of shoes I've got in the world, but he wouldn't do it, and I went around with my feet on the sidewalk."

"Well, about a week ago I went to him with a bundle of beautiful shoes that just needed a little mending. There were four pairs in all. 'Here's a job for you,' says I. 'These shoes belong to the leading lady of the company, and she's in a great hurry for 'em. You must finish 'em up by Saturday and bring them to her at the stage door of the theater.'

"Well, he brightens right up at that and kisses me, saying I'm a good wife to him at times. See! He saw a lot of extra beer in that job, and I was lovely for about five minutes. I didn't make any more talk about the shoes, and he went to work at 'em. They were all nicely done on Saturday night, and round he comes with 'em in a bundle to the theater."

"I met him at the door. 'Here's the lady's shoes,' said he, and I could see how he was thirsting for the beer he was going to get on the pay for them. 'Thanks,' said I, and took the bundle away from him. 'Well,' said he, when he saw I was leaving him standing there. 'Won't the lady pay for them to-night?' 'Not to-night or ever,' said I, and you should have seen his face. 'What-what do you mean?' he gasped. And then I told him that those shoes really belonged to the leading lady, but she had given 'em to me, saying they would do me nicely if I got 'em mended. And I said to her, says I, that my husband was a lovely shoemaker and would mend them for me for nothing. 'And so you have,' says I, 'and I'm much obliged to you.'"

NEW ENGLAND HIRED MEN.

Treated by Farmers as Though They Were Members of the Family.

The "hired man" on a New England farm occupies a unique position and in many ways is a privileged character. As a usual thing, says the Boston Journal, he is regarded, not as a servant, but almost as a member of the household. There are New England farmers worth their hundreds of thousands of dollars who never sit down to a meal that they do not have their field hands at their elbow. In the ordinary household intercourse the workmen of the farm are treated not as menials, no as inferiors, but almost, if not quite, as equals. They are on terms of comradeship with the other members of the household, young and old, and they have their recognized place in ordinary family gatherings. This relation of the employee to the employer is a phenomenon that is to be found in New England only, or at least in the northern states of America, where New England customs largely mold the habits of the agricultural population. The intimate relation of master and man originated in conditions which no longer exist. In the old days, when the farmer's "hired man" was his neighbor's son who lent his aid to help a neighbor through the busy season, and after spent the rest of the year teaching school or pursuing his studies in a country academy, such an arrangement was only natural and proper, and indeed the only possible one. But the "hired men" of New England, considering them as a whole, are now a distinct and separate class, usually of unknown and occasionally of sinister antecedents. The old familiar relations of master and man are no longer desirable or safe. Yet there are many farmers who persist in going blindly on in the old way. A resident of a city who followed a similar line of policy with an unknown man who drove his horse or built his furnace fires would be deemed a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

TEA IN MONGOLIA.

Marketed in the Form of Bricks and Logs by the Natives.

The cost of common tea is about three cents per pound. The cost of manufacture, export duty, packing, etc., about double the price, so that the cost on board ship amounts to about five and a half cents per pound. About three hundred pounds or four hundred pounds of brick tea go to a "basket," made of light bamboo. Two baskets form a camel load. Brick tea is in bulk about one-sixth of ordinary tea. In Mongolia, says the New York Ledger, where the nomad population of herdsmen have little use for money, their tents, clothing, food and temples being supplied by their flocks, brick tea forms a standard of value and a convenient medium of exchange, as it is in universal demand for food. A brick or half a brick of tea is placed in a copper vessel and boiled up with mutton fat and butter, and the food is eaten hot in a liquid condition. Lately a new commodity has come on the Hankow market to which the customs give the name of log tea. It is an inferior tea, with stalks, packed in the shape of logs, which weigh from eight pounds to eighty pounds each log. The tea is wrapped in the leaves of the bambusa latifolia and then reduced in bulk by binding round the log with lengths of split bamboo. This log tea is sent to the Chinese ports for consumption and is packed thus from motives of economy, both of packing and of freight.

Ayer's Pills

May always be relied upon as a certain cure for liver troubles, constipation, sick headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, jaundice, and rheumatism. Unlike most cathartics, Ayer's Pills strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore to these organs their normal and regular action. Taken in season, they check the progress of colds, fevers, and malaria. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, Ayer's Pills are

The Favorite

family medicine, while travelers, both by sea and land, find them to be indispensable. "We sell more of Ayer's Pills than of all other kinds put together, and they give perfect satisfaction."—Christensen & Haario, Druggists, Baldwin, Wis.

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Family Medicine

I know of no better remedy for liver troubles and dyspepsia."—James Quinn, Hartford, Ct. Capt. Chas. Mueller, of the steamship "Felicity," says: "For several years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These Pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly. I have used them, and with good effect, for the cure of rheumatism, kidney troubles, and dyspepsia."

Ayer's Pills

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

MEMORANDUM.

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AGRICULTURAL

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TENTS, BAGGAGE COVERS,

Buckeye Force-pump,

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Staple and Fancy

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—AND—

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Kept Constantly on Hand and

SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES.

A Full Line

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ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES

Constantly on Hand

Reliable Men

WANTED as traveling salesmen for a first class Cigar Company. Must have good references.

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ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE

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It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food without the knowledge of patient if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent cure, and speedily, sure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and soon has a complete reformation effected. 48 page book free. To be had of

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CARRIES U S MAIL AND WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS

Fare to or from Fairbank. \$1.50.

Leaves Tombstone at 8:15 a. m. to connect with Trains for Nogales, Bisbee and all points South. Arrives in Tombstone 12:00 A. M.

Leaves Tombstone at 1:15 p. m. for Fairbank to connect with trains at Benson for all points East and West.

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New Hearse, New Goods, Everything

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J. M. McDonough,

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First Class Hotel in Every

Respect.

BAR ROOM

Supplied with Choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

LIVERY STABLE in CONNECTION
Beer on Draught.

FAIRBANK. - ARIZONA

Summons.

In Justice Court Precinct No. 3, County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona.
H. W. LITZ & CO.,

vs. Plaintiff.

A. H. SUN, Defendant.

Action brought in Justice Court of Precinct 3 in and for the County of Cochise in the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Ah Sun.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named defendant in the Justice Court of Precinct No. 3 in and for the County of Cochise in the Territory of Arizona, and answer the complaint filed in said Justice Court at Benson in said county within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served in this precinct, but if served without this precinct, but in this county ten days; if served out of the county fifteen days; if all these cases twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you.

This action is brought to recover the sum of One hundred and thirty-one and 50/100 dollars, \$131.50 on a contract for goods sold and delivered you by said Plaintiff.

Given under my hand at Benson Arizona this 10th day of October A. D. 1891.

W. H. ONESORGAN

A Justice of Peace of said Precinct.

TRANSPORTATION

ARIZONA MAIL & STAGE CO



CARRIES U S MAIL AND WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS

Fare to or from Fairbank. \$1.50.

Leaves Tombstone at 8:15 a. m. to connect with Trains for Nogales, Bisbee and all points South. Arrives in Tombstone 12:00 A. M.

Leaves Tombstone at 1:15 p. m. for Fairbank to connect with trains at Benson for all points East and West.

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J. M. CASTANEDA, Manager

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Fresh Meats, Hams, Bacon

Bolognas, Lard, Pork Sausage,

Head Cheese Corned Beef,

Eastern Pickled Pork,

Tripe and Pig's Feet

Highest Cash Price paid for Choice Beef,

Pork and Mutton and Game and Poultry.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.

Mining Application

No. 457.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, TUCSON, ARIZONA, Sept. 12, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, Inc., Ben. Williams, agent, who as plaintiff in the case of Bishop, Cochise County, Arizona, has made application for a patent for 960 acres for the Consolidated mining claim, bearing its name and copper, situated in Warren Mined District, Cochise County, Arizona, and certain of the official plat and field notes on file in this office, as follows, viz: Lot No. 66.

Beginning at post marked L. M. Campbell M. C. No. 1, which is U. S. mineral monument No. 4200, 42° 05' W. 511 feet, thence S. 34° 55' W. 100 feet to a post marked C. M. No. 1, thence S. 42° 0' E. 288 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 3, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 4, thence N. 34° 55' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 5, thence N. 43° 0' W. 96 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 6, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 7, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 8, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 9, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 10, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 11, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 12, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 13, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 14, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 15, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 16, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 17, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 18, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 19, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 20, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 21, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 22, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 23, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 24, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 25, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 26, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 27, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 28, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 29, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 30, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 31, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 32, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 33, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 34, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 35, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 36, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 37, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 38, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 39, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 40, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 41, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 42, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 43, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 44, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 45, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 46, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 47, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 48, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 49, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 50, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 51, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 52, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 53, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 54, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 55, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 56, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 57, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 58, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 59, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 60, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 61, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 62, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 63, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 64, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 65, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 66, thence S. 34° 55' W. 220 feet to a post marked C. M. C. No. 67, thence N. 24° 15' E. 300 feet to a post marked C